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The central principle is love. What of the rule of non-resistance? Dr. Boardman holds that, while it does not apply to civic and international relations, it enjoins patience under private injuries ; avoidance of retaliation, he thinks, would lead to private peace ; non-resistance is to be treated not as a hard-and-fast rule, but as a principle of love, to be interpreted by every man for himself in every particular case. War, he holds, is sometimes necessary, but is always an evil,—the nations of the earth should form a peaceful brotherhood ; he refers to his address at Washington in 1890, advocating disarmament. The book is full of terse remarks and quotations from the poets. And it may be regarded as a contribution to the solution of the question how far devotion to a personal religious ideal is ethically effective.

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LANDMARKS IN ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL HISTORY. By George Townsend Warner, M.A., Sometime Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. London : Blackie & Son, Ltd., 1899. Pp. vii., 368.

Of the many new branches of history that have lately sprung up, Economic History undoubtedly is the most important, and has the greatest future before it. This new study has been set in the good position it holds in the learned and educational worlds, largely by Dr. Cunningham and Professor Ashley's well-known books. But there is a felt want of a text-book for beginners, that will put the events of English economic history in their true proportions, sum up the controversies, and state the salient facts concisely. Professor Ashley's book covers so small a part of the whole area of English Economic History, that it by no means fulfils these conditions ; Dr. Cunningham's great work is to some degree marred by want of arrangement, as well as by the want of proportion inevitable in the work of a pioneer who clears new grounds, and a controversialist who fights joyously for every new position. A brief and well proportioned summary is therefore much needed by beginners, and ought to be of service in education. The person who has undertaken this task is well fitted to do so. Mr. Warner is known to Cambridge men as a sound historian, and to Harrow boys as a good teacher. He has a special knowledge of economic history, and, although

he has not had time for much original research, he is thoroughly versed in the existing literature of the subject, and is possessed of a good historical judgment. As outsiders see most of the game, if they watch it closely and know the rules, he is perhaps in this respect better fitted to draw up a well-proportioned survey of the whole subject than Dr. Cunningham or Professor Ashley themselves.

The problem which Mr. Warner has set himself to solve is no easy one. It is, how to put the whole history of England, in its economic aspect, into three hundred and sixty not very large pages. The difficulty of the task is increased by the fact that English economic history is highly contentious ground, and bristles with unsolved problems, where past and present masters differ without hope of reconciliation. To state the "pros" and "cons" in every case would have been to lose the proportion which it was Mr. Warner's first object to preserve. The attempt to sum up one of these long controversies which he makes on pp. 19, 20 does not seem very happy; more space is required for the purpose; and on the whole we think he is justified in his more usual practice of giving his own, generally a very sane view on a moot point, without much controversy. He has stated his ideas clearly, one by one, and has achieved his purpose of writing an intelligible and well-proportioned history within the given space. At the same time that space is so small and the subject so big, that though all the points are clear, few of them are illustrated or expanded. Therefore the book is only an introductory text-book, and does not pretend to give new information to more advanced students.

The book gets better as it goes on, and his account of the "Industrial Revolution" is perhaps the best part. His judgment of the conduct of the manufacturers at the beginning of this century (pp. 310, 311) is excellent. The one big omission which we perceive in the book, the chief sin against the sense of proportion which he has on the whole so excellently preserved, is his scanty notice (p. 223) of the intentional destruction of Ireland's commerce and prosperity by the English Parliament. It is one of the two worst crimes of the Mercantile System; he has fully described the second, the loss of America, on pp. 257-260. But there is no blacker page in English history than that which tells how, after slaughtering and dispossessing the Celts in

order to make room for a Protestant and Anglo-Saxon population, that population, for whose establishment such crimes had been committed, was itself ruthlessly sacrificed to the base jealousies of English manufacturers. If it had not been for the selfish ideals of the eighteenth century mercantile system, Ireland might perhaps now be English and Protestant, with a fringe of Celts along the south and west coasts. Lastly, Mr. Warner does not realize sufficiently, in summing up (p. 114) the effects of the Peasants' rising of 1381, that the rebellious attitude of the peasantry must certainly have frightened many lords into granting their terms. "Freedom," he says, "came not through violence." But violence probably had more influence than he allows. Although agrarian crime in Ireland never become successful revolution, it helped to bring on the Land Bills. Probably the continued violence of the English peasantry between 1350 and 1400 had a similar influence in hastening concessions, which, in spite of the wishes of the landlords, were very frequent at this period. Mr. Warner has made a useful addition to the literature of economic history.

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**THE RIGHT TO THE WHOLE PRODUCE OF LABOUR.** By Dr. Anton Menger. Translated by M. E. Tanner, with an Introduction and Bibliography by H. S. Foxwell, M. A. 8vo. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1899.

It is always a favorite pastime for social reformers and other revolutionists to search for "rights" which will support their claims. It not infrequently happens that the ardent reformer will assert his belief in several mutually contradictory abstract rights. In particular, Socialists have at times asserted that every man had a right to the whole product of his labor, a right to subsistence and a right to work. Dr. Menger has described historically the views of Socialists on these three alleged rights. As a history of the progress of these socialistic ideas his work is interesting; we are mercifully spared an elaborate discussion of the exact nature of the "Urrecht" of German jurisprudence. It would have been instructive, if dull, to have been told why these particular rights with which this book deals are inherent or natural rights,—that is, rights appertaining to every individual